
MYSTICLAND
IN SCHOOL
GLOBAL CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION
The mighty animals of India
CHAPTER 10

The Himalayan monal





The Himalayan Monal is an excellent flyer and can fly long distances. It lives at high altitudes in the Himalayas and prefers forested areas with thick vegetation.

The red panda





They are nocturnal, which means they are most active at night and sleep during the day. They mainly eat bamboo but also enjoy fruits, acorns, and insects.

The Indian rhinoceros







The Indian rhinoceros is known for its thick, armour-like skin. They are good swimmers and can often be seen paddling through rivers and lakes.

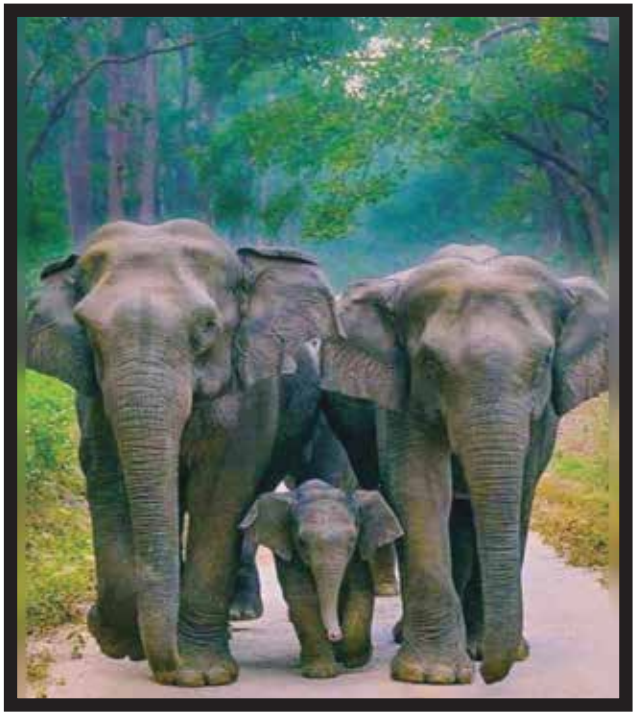
The Ganges river dolphin





This dolphin has a long, narrow beak and mainly eats fish. It has poor eyesight, relying more on sound to navigate and find food.

See the mighty yet friendly giants



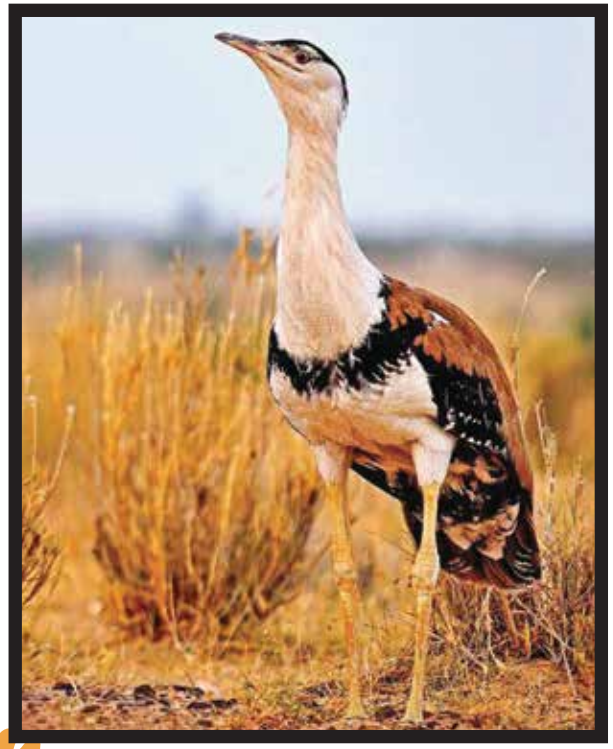


Elephants are the largest land animals on Earth. They communicate with each other using a range of sounds, like trumpets, rumbles, and low-frequency calls that can travel long distances.

Know the difference!
Spot the differences.



The great Indian bustard







The great Indian bustard is a ground-dwelling bird that spends most of its time walking rather than flying, though it can fly short distances.

The ferocious dhole!







Unlike most dogs, dholes have a unique high-pitched whistle instead of a bark, which helps them communicate with each other during hunts and throughout their territory.

The colourful Malabar giant squirrel





The Malabar giant squirrel can grow up to 3 feet long, including its tail, making it one of the largest squirrel species in the world.

The little olive ridley sea turtles







Thousands of female olive ridley turtles come ashore at the same time to lay eggs. This is called an arribada.

The Salim Ali fruit bat







The Salim Ali fruit bat is one of the largest fruit bats in India, with a wingspan of up to 1 metre. It often hangs upside down from trees during the day.